

## TEACHERS TO BE HERE FIVE DAYS

County Institute Will Be Held in High School Building, Beginning Monday.

Public school teachers of El Paso county will gather in El Paso Monday to attend a five days' session of county teachers' institute. The institute will be held in the high school building, beginning Monday morning and continuing through Friday. Morning and afternoon sessions will be held each day and the institute will be under the supervision of Miss Myra C. Walker, county superintendent of public instruction.

The program arranged for the institute follows:

**Monday Morning Session.**  
Invocation, Rev. C. Wesley Webb.  
Address, Judge Albert S. J. Eyal.  
Response, Thomas J. Yoe.  
Address, Supt. H. G. Tighe.  
"The Teacher as a Leader," Mrs. T. A. Hallinan.

**Afternoon Session.**  
"The Montessori Method and Its Application to the Teaching of Mexican Children," Miss Annie White.  
Round Table Discussion.

**Tuesday Morning Session.**  
"Methods to Secure Punctuality," James L. Wohlford.

**Section Meetings.**—"Primary," Mrs. Elizabeth Seay, presiding; (a) "Reading," Miss Helen De Lacy; (b) "Reading," Miss Katharine Harper; (c) "Purposeful Busywork," Mrs. Seay; "Intermediate," Miss Ruth Critchett, presiding; (a) "Reading," general discussion; (b) "Arithmetic," Miss Marguerite Moon; (c) "History," Miss Critchett.

"Writing," M. H. Turner.  
General discussion.

**Afternoon Session.**  
"Should School Credit be Given for Home Work?" Mrs. M. W. Compton, Mrs. Martha Gilliam.

**Wednesday Morning Session.**  
"The Aim and Scope of Geography Teaching," Theo. J. Yoe.

"Detail Outline of the Whole Work in Geography," Mr. Turner.

**Section Meetings.**—"Primary," Miss White, presiding; (a) "How Much Spanish Must Be Used in Teaching English to Spanish Speaking Children?" Mrs. Alma McKamy, Miss Pearl Harrell; (b) "Spelling," Mrs. Frances Scott; (c) "Nature Study," Miss Vera Pool; "Intermediate," Miss Critchett, presiding; (a) "What is the Duty of the Rural Teacher with Regard to High School students?" discussion; (b) "Spelling," discussion; (c) "Physiology," C. E. Lunsford.

**Afternoon Session.**  
"The Report of the Commissioner of Education," T. A. Miller.  
"Agriculture in the Elementary Grades," Miss Pearl Harrell.  
"Professional Reading," Mrs. Yoe.

**Thursday Morning Session.**  
"The Value of the Local Tax," Sam B. Gillett.

"The Requirements of a Course in Agriculture for El Paso County Schools," M. L. Cadwell, Seth Orndorff.

"The School as a Town Builder," H. D. Camp.

**Afternoon Session.**  
"The County Board of Education and Its Duties," Jno. H. Harper.

"Parent-Teacher Associations," Mrs. M. H. Webb.

"School Room Sanitation," Dr. Hugh E. White.

**Friday Morning Session.**  
"What Title Can Be Given to Physical Culture in the Rural Schools?"

"Play Ground Supervision," Mr. Lunsford.

"Should Play Ground Apparatus Be a Part of the School Equipment?"

"The Value of Games in Primary Instruction," Miss Florence Hughes.

**Afternoon Session.**  
"Can the School Day Be Shortened Without a Sacrifice to the Course of Study?" open discussion.

"Should a Definite Place on the Day's Program be Devoted to Manners and Morals?" Mrs. Stella McBride.

"The Real Work of the Teacher," Miss Mary L. Stanton.

Short business session.  
Adjournment.

## SOCIALISTS TO GIVE TO SUFFRAGE FUND

(Continued from page 1, this section.)

tion with the recent mobilization and seemingly tending to show that the international outlook may not be as clear as is generally supposed, have caused much comment in Belgium.

**To Pay Half a Week's Pay.**

Every member of the Belgian Socialist party will shortly be called upon to pay the equivalent of half a week's salary for the founding of a special fund to be devoted to the securing of a single vote general suffrage. This decision on the part of the Socialist party, as well as the determination to circulate a monster petition in favor of political equality, has been taken in conformity with the decree of the General Socialist board, and following the lead of the Dutch Socialists.

**PHOENIX COMPANY ASKS EXEMPTION FROM ORDER.**

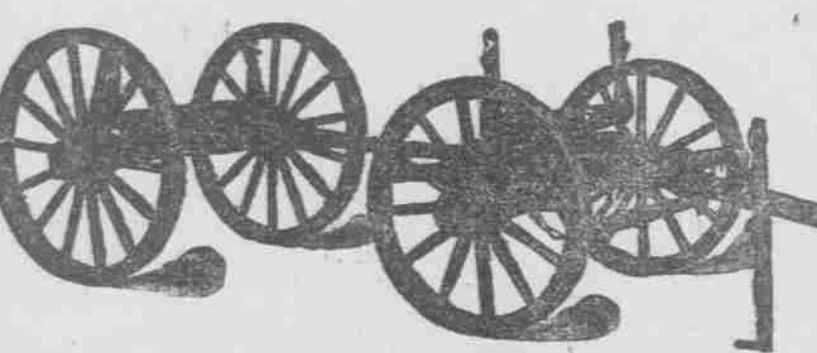
Phoenix, Ariz., Aug. 28.—The Phoenix Street Railway company is the latest to resort to the federal court to escape compliance with the orders of the state corporation commission. From Judge William H. Sawtelle it has secured a temporary order restraining the commission from enforcing its order that the company's Washington street line must be double tracked by December 1 from Seventh avenue to Seventeenth avenue in front of the capitol. It is alleged that there is not enough traffic in the western part of the city to justify double tracking.

**PHONE 1 FOR TAXI.**—Advertisement.

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## New Mexico Needs Pure Food Law

By S. R. Mitchell, of the Faculty of New Mexico Agricultural College.

**S**TATE pure food laws were never such a force until the impetus was given in 1906 by the passage of the national pure food and drug act. Many difficulties were experienced by the United States bureau of chemistry at Washington in fairly enforcing the law, but eventually the manufacturers realized the futility of further attempt to defraud the people with impure food, and after many of them had paid heavy fines, found it really cheaper to turn out pure food.

**New Mexico and Virginia Without Laws.**  
Of all the states in the union, New Mexico and Virginia are the only ones today without pure food laws. All of the states are expected to come from the national pure food laws, but these often lack proper enforcement without the aid of the national state laws.

Attempts to pass laws for the control of foods, feeding stuffs, fertilizers and insecticides have failed in New Mexico.

**Foods Adulterated and Misbranded.**  
When foods are adulterated or misbranded there are two great factors in life affected, namely, health and economic welfare of the people. If the food we eat is adulterated it may contain such poisons as boric acid, salicylic acid, or benzene, formaldehyde, coal tar colors, or fillers such as gelatin, starch, etc. A food containing any of the above without specification on the label is pronounced adulterated and misbranded. Any food containing any noncondimental substance classed as preservative, filler or deleterious material, is said to have a foreign substance, and is pronounced illegal according to the national pure food laws.

**New Mexico Foods Found Adulterated.**  
At the chemical laboratory of the New Mexico agricultural college and experiment station, some special work was done by Cassius L. Clay with foods, to ascertain the extent of adulteration. Of the samples examined, about 40 percent were adulterated and misbranded. Canned meats and meat products led the list in adulteration by showing 55 percent illegal, among those examined; 41 percent of the canned vegetables were adulterated and misbranded, 50 percent of the flavoring extracts, 50 percent of the miscellaneous samples examined would be condemned

by state food laws. Three samples of olive oil showed no adulteration, as did also the condimental sauces examined.

**Canned Meats and Meat Products.**

Those canned meat products which are cheap afford the greatest opportunity for adulteration. A poor grade of meat may be used, and at times even which is starting to spoil, by the addition of a strong preservative which stops the decomposition, and a coal tar color which gives it a fresh appearance; this poor mixture, by further adulterated by the addition of a filler of starch to increase the weight at least one-third, and then we have an article for which we sometimes pay a fancy meat price, while we are getting two-thirds meat and one-third starch. A sample of canned ham, benzoin, showed no starch, no added color, no horse meat (which has often been used), but contained benzoin, a preservative, hence was adulterated and misbranded according to the United States pure food law. Canned Vienna sausages showed borax and sodium sulphite as preservatives, and sodium borate and shrimp each contained borax and the lobster was colored with a coal tar color.

**Canned Vegetables.**

Canned vegetables show the least adulteration, and then mostly when a cheap grade is used to represent the best. Various methods of cooking or soaking are used to change the appearance of the vegetable to resemble the high class stuff. Very little coloring is done in canning. Borax and sodium sulphite are used as preservatives, and the latter also serves as a bleacher. Copper salts and coal tar colors are used. Saccharin is often substituted for sugar, as it is several hundred times sweeter and hence cheaper. Samples of sweet corn, peas and blackberries contained borax, while a sample of imported canned peas showed no adulteration.

**Condimental Sauces and Flavoring Extracts.**

Catsups were the only representatives of the condimental sauces examined, and these seemed to be quite free from adulteration, though they are commonly manufactured containing benzoic acid, salicylic acid, borax and coal tar colors.

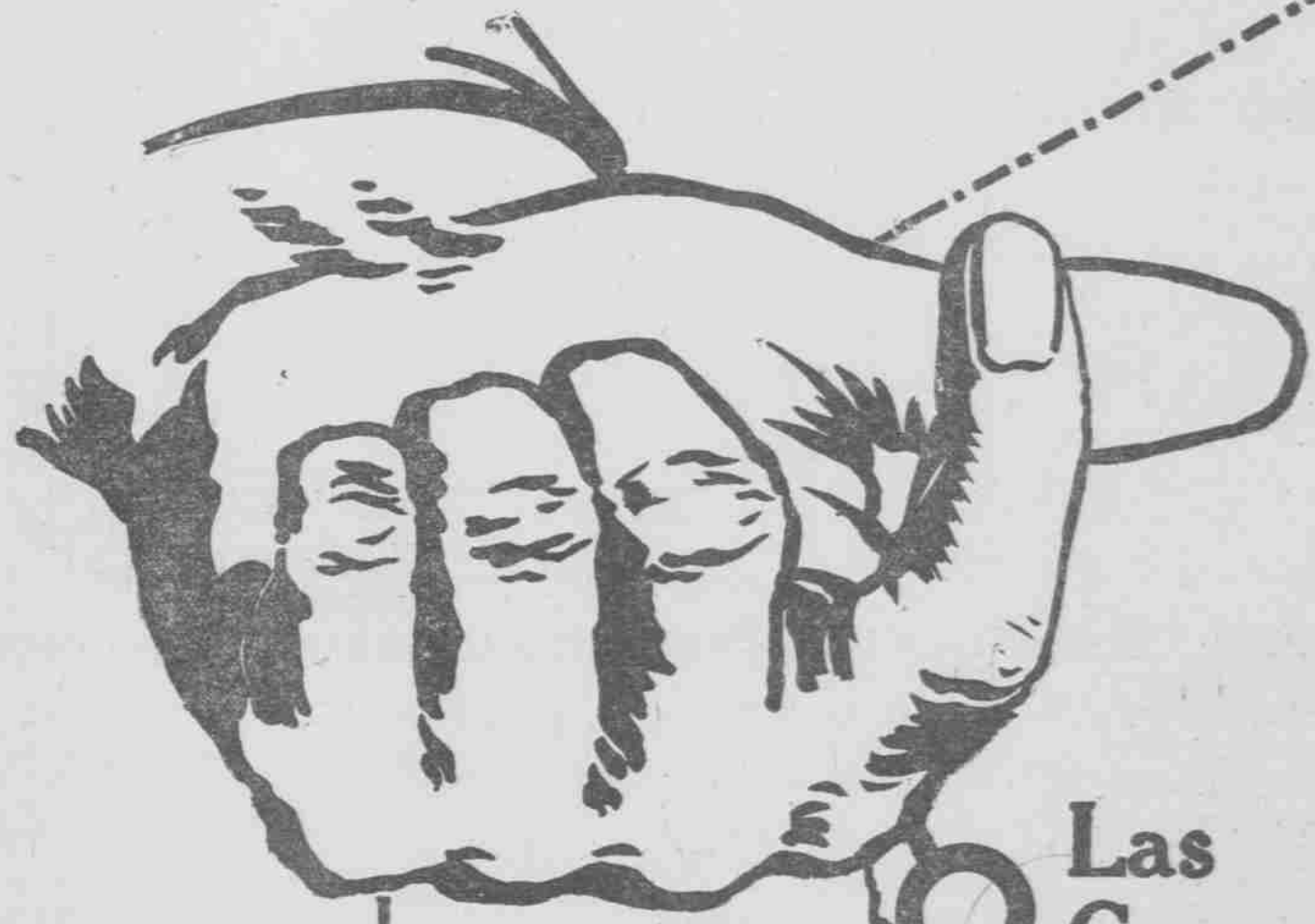
**Flavoring extracts** are among the foods which are mostly adulterated. Cheap products are manufactured from cheap artificial compounds; wood alcohol (poisonous) is substituted for the ordinary grain alcohol, and coal tar colors are added to give the appearance of concentration. Vanilla extract is frequently made by dissolving coumarin and vanillin (artificial substitute) in alcohol, and coloring it. Lemon extract often contains no lemon oil at all. The vanilla extract examined was found to be adulterated, as mentioned above. Lemon extract was also found to be adulterated and misbranded; it was adulterated with coumarin, and contained little more than the standard of 5 percent of lemon oil.

**Oil and Milk.**  
The common adulterants for olive oil are the cheaper fats and oils, such as cottonseed, sesame and peanut oils. Olive oil soon becomes rancid if not properly bottled.

Cow's milk is frequently and easily adulterated, and should be carefully watched, as it is one of the principal foods for invalids and infants. Prohibited in the addition of water to increase the volume. The total solids in milk should be kept up to the standard, hence, when the milkman moves some of the cream he often substitutes gelatin, which has much less food value and is much cheaper. Milk spoils quickly if kept warm. Milk, especially if dirty, boric, benzole, and salicylic acids, and formalin are used as preservatives where there is no pure food law. Dirty milk, containing disease germs, is the most dangerous kind of adulteration, and would not be tolerated under a state pure food law properly enforced.

**Miscellaneous Products.**  
Maraschino cherries are adulterated

# COME UP!



Las Cruces

Southern Pacific Ry.

El Paso

IT IS ONLY 44 miles from El Paso to Las Cruces, in the Mesilla Valley. Santa Fe trains bring you here in less than two hours. Are you going to let a short ride like that stand in the way of your finding out and seeing what this irrigation district offers? We invite a comparison of the advantages here with those of any other district in the Southwest. You owe it to yourself to make this comparison before you decide where you will buy land and where you will live.

Come up and talk with  
The Elephant Butte  
Water Users' Association,  
Las Cruces,  
New Mex.

**L**ET us make clear at the outset that this invitation to come up to Las Cruces and look over the ground here is not extended to you by real estate men interested in selling you land and making a big profit on what they sell you.

This is an association of the farmers of this district—not some of them but all of them. The immigration work is being carried on to bring in good farmers and good neighbors—not to make money. The association has secured options on land in this territory, and has a fixed price on the land. There is no sliding scale of prices. The association has its own exclusive locating agents for showing you the lands. These men are paid by the association.

In considering the following facts, please keep in mind that they are from farmers who are interested ONLY in getting the right kind of people up here to help develop these lands and to be their neighbors.

The first thing you'll consider in buying any land is:

### Is the Land Fertile?

The soil here is composed of rich silt which has been deposited through the ages by the overflow of the river. We sincerely believe there is no richer land in the southwest. There is a wide variety of soils in this district, too, which makes it easy to choose land that will raise what you prefer to grow.

### How is the Climate?

For farming operations, the climate here is not surpassed anywhere. A man can work in his fields practically every day of the year in this section. There are no long seasons of enforced idleness. No costly barns are needed for stock. The climate here deserves the special investigation of any man who has health to consider. With an elevation of 3800 feet, with dry bracing mountain air, with weather that allows out of door living all year, there is every condition to promote health.

### Then About Markets

You can get good prices for everything you raise in this section. Besides Las Cruces and other nearby towns which provide good local markets, all around here are mining centers, which must largely depend upon this valley for their farm products, because their own districts have very little farm land. That means GOOD prices and a ready market for everything you raise.

the stores will become stocked with impure foods, and give much trouble in later years when the pure food law finally comes. Canning factories and other food manufacturing establishments opening up all over a new state should be required from the first to put out a pure article; and this will never be accomplished without the pure food law. These factories will not be permitted to ship impure goods into another state with a food law, but their own state will accept their impure foods.

So it is, the state without a food law not only becomes the dumping ground for impure goods from other states, but fosters the development of impure foods in its very midst for its own consumption.

**Disadvantages to the State.**  
There are always to be found unscrupulous manufacturers, who are far-sighted business men, and who watch for every opportunity to gain the almighty dollar by defrauding the people. These manufacturers know which states have the pure food laws, and which states enforce them. They know that it is a simple matter to dispose of cheap, adulterated, low grade, misbranded, and dishonest goods in a state without pure food laws; and these particular states are the ones that continually get the goods the other states refuse. It is particularly disadvantageous not to have pure food laws when a state is still young in the development of her resources because

### As a Place to Live

With soil right, climate right and markets right, you want to know what this section offers as a place to live. Las Cruces, the metropolis of the valleys, is a city of 5000, with waterworks, electric power and light plant, ice factory, steam laundry, banks, good schools, churches, etc.—all the conveniences of a most up-to-date city. There are also several other good towns in the valleys which offer the conveniences and social advantages that every farmer wants. Telephone available throughout the valleys.

### Agricultural College Here

Just a short distance from Las Cruces proper is the New Mexico Agricultural College, offering you FREE OF COST the advice and practical co-operation of farm experts. If you desire, an agricultural expert will come to your farm in person, go over the land and give you expert advice as to what crops would pay best on your land, how to get the best yields. That IS a big item to consider, for even an experienced farmer can profit by the co-operation of such expert agriculturists.

You will notice we haven't told you about crop yields. We'd far rather have you come up here and talk with the farmers themselves; see what they are raising and let them tell you what yields they get.

### Plan to Come Up This Week and Look Over the Ground

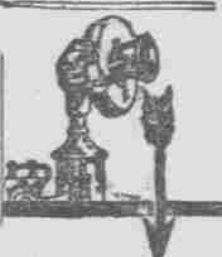
Simply write us a postal card and tell us when you can be here; we'll arrange to take you over this district so that you can see for yourself the advantages here. You will be met and taken around by men who are interested ONLY in locating the right kind of people here, and who have nothing to gain and everything to lose by misrepresenting. Write us TODAY.

LITERATURE FREE, UPON REQUEST.

### Elephant Butte Water Users' Association of New Mexico

R. E. BASSETT, Secretary of Immigration, Las Cruces, N. M.

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### Join The Automobile Club; Help Boost Good Roads

**T**HE El Paso Automobile club is opening its campaign for new members. Every automobile owner in El Paso who can join should do so—should strain a point to try. The Automobile club is working for good roads into and out of El Paso; it is working to put up signs so that people will not get lost; it is working for El Paso. Every good road is worth many times what it costs. The whole town benefits and the Automobile club's work is in a good cause.

Less than 200 automobilists have been supporting the club and they have about exhausted their funds; in fact, the members have donated large sums on several occasions to carry out road repair work, a work of benefit to the entire city. Now they are going on a campaign to bring in every automobilist in the city. All owners of cars should take a pride in joining and displaying the emblem of the club on the radiator of the car. To show the emblem shows progress.

The club dues are only 50 cents a month. The initial fee is \$4, \$1 to the club, \$1 to the state association, \$1 to the American association and \$1 for the monogram. This makes the first year's expense \$10; thereafter it is \$6 a year. The total rest of this year is only \$6.50.

**AUTO FOR HIRE. PHONE 1.—Advertisement.**

**ADS BY PHONE.**

The ordinary cost of a Want Ad in the El Paso Herald is 25 cents. It reaches an average of about 70,000 readers each issue.

**A Plain Inquiry.**

"Warden, what are most of these men doing here?" "Principally doing time, madam."